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THE NEGRO FARMER

Vol. 2, No. 17 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA September 11, 1915

WHAT? WHAT? WHAT?

What good things can a man teach his children in a house like this? What proof of love can he give his wife to outweigh his lack of love which is shown by having her live in a place like this? What excuse can he give his community for being willing to live in a hut like this?

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The Editor's Page

NEW TASKS FOR THE SCHOOLMASTER

It is no secret that the colored teacher not only is expected to give instruction in the subjects written in text-books, but is required, by the fact of the defective home training which a number of Negro pupils receive, to help "raise" the children as well. Such teachers will not, therefore, feel surprised if it be suggested to them that there are two more new tasks which our race must call upon them to perform—tasks which they have splendid opportunities to accomplish. I shall name them later.

The Value of Him Who Loves Us Not

As far back as my memory runs, I can recall the names of persons, not of our race, whose names were spoken in bitter execration by some Negroes because of the more bitter words they had spoken in public of our weaknesses and faults, and with the coming of broader comprehension, I, too, began to pronounce my feeble curses against those whose hearts were bitter and whose tongues were sharp against my race.

But God was good to me; and as I grew older He gave me the desire to analyze things—Today when the bitter word is said against us, I find myself analyzing it to see if from it a message of good cannot be drawn—a word that will help instead of harm, so that the speaker, however bitter his heart or unrighteous his intent, may not have spoken in vain.

One of the hard things that has been repeated against us, over and over, is the statement that we are incapable of self-government. That we have not mastered the science of self-government I freely and unreservedly admit. That we are incapable of governing ourselves I do not for a moment concede. We need pointed instruction and training in this direction—that is all; and this brings us to one of the colored teacher's new tasks—

Teaching and Training Colored Pupils to Govern Themselves

In the many schools for the pupils of our race there are constant and splendid opportunities for giving instruction and training in self-government. In class-room, in dining-room, on playground, in debating society, on the diamond and grid-iron, in every form of athletics where persons act together, in religious societies, in general assembly room, always under the coaching direction of a teacher, there are various opportunities to show young Negro children how to govern themselves.

In addition to this, there must be formal instruction on this point. The examples of those races that have made greatest progress toward self-government must be held up before these young people, and the conditions obtaining among the races which must act always under the eye of a master because they will not learn to submit themselves to the rules of majorities should be faithfully portrayed.

It should be carefully pointed out that it is a disgrace for one part of the student body to have to appeal to a teacher to compose a difference which has arisen between students. The one great lesson of self-restraint after the majority have spoken should be emphasized over and over until the young mind has grasped the idea that the political maxim which summarizes democracy, that is, "Government of the people by the people, and for the people," means government of the whole number of the people of a group by the largest number of people of that group for the benefit of the greatest number of people of the group; and that under a democratic form of government, a man who will not bow to the decision of the majority, however wise he may be, is not a patriot, for the patriot "loves his country, and zealously supports its authority and interests," but is guilty of treason, which consists in "the offense of attempting * * * to overthrow the government."

Consciously, colored students must strive to get in the habit of being governed by the rule of the majority; and it is desired that our teachers make them see that where the majority go in the wrong direction, the remedy is education and not rebellion nor revolution. In the long run,

this instruction will tell in a greatly increased capacity for self-government on the part of the whole race.

Greater Respect for the Hero

At the same time, there is great need that our teachers lay emphasis upon a greater reverence for the heroes of the race—for those who have wrought well. We are somewhat deficient in this respect. Around our tables and firesides there is too much of belittlement of the teacher, the preacher and the successful Negro, in general. This is our heritage from slavery during which every Negro was equal to every other Negro, in that all were slaves. The remedy is in the training of the children and youth.

It is a splendid custom in many of the great German schools for the pupils to rise and remain standing until the professor takes his seat. This is a lesson in respect which time does not efface; and it is a needed one; because a race that worships no heroes and considers no one of its number greater than anyone else cannot itself become heroic and will never be great.

I realize that we have a number of persons in our race who do not deserve the respect given to the real hero, but this must not prevent us from showing reverence to those who do. Youth are much inclined to venerate those above them unless dissuaded from doing so. We can teach something of hero-worship in the schools by laying more stress upon the worthy characters in our race.

This will result not only in more heroic souls among us, but in an increased respect for persons of our race who are in authority, and this will in its turn make it easier for us to govern ourselves, because we will be more accustomed to regarding colored people as fit to rule.

—ISAAC FISHER.

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO TO PREVENT MALARIA

By R. H. von Ezidor, Surgeon United States Public Health Service

There are two fundamental principles which must first be understood and accepted, as upon them are based the measures to be adopted for the prevention of malaria.

1. Malaria is contracted only through the bite of a special mosquito.

2. Man infects the mosquito and the mosquito in turn infects man.

These conditions absolutely exclude air, water, and food as being methods by which malaria may be contracted. The mosquito is not born with the malaria germs, but to get them must first bite a person who has them in his blood.

Malaria is a disease due to a germ which lives in the red blood cells in the blood of man. This germ is a small animal, unlike the germs which cause typhoid fever, diphtheria, and tuberculosis, which are vegetables. The life of the malaria germ requires different conditions for its existence and continuance from that of other germs.

The chain of life of the malaria germ is:

Man—to—Mosquito—to—Man

To prevent malaria we must, therefore, break the chain somewhere, and for this we may consider the question under two heads.

Avoid the Bite of the Mosquito

This requires a knowledge of the life and habits of the mosquito which is responsible for transmitting malaria.

The malaria-bearing mosquito usually bites at dusk or twilight or some time during the hours between sunset and sunrise. It will also bite, if hungry, in a dark and shady place during the day, but the usual time is about sunset. It is therefore prudent to avoid the bite of mosquitoes at those hours.

Screening and mosquito bars.—Two measures easy of adoption, will give protection. These are screening of the bed room, or preferably the whole house and the use of mosquito bars.

In screening the house, this must be absolute. Windows and doors must be tight, the windows should be entirely screened, and not half-way or with telescoping screens. The doors must be well fitting. The wire gauze should be of a small mesh, an 18-mesh wire, which means that there are 18 strands to the inch. The fireplace in the room must also be absolutely closed against the possible entrance of mosquitoes. Heavy paper, or better still, cotton cloth nailed down over the fireplace with strips of lathing over the edges of the cloth to insure a tight fit, will suffice. If the fireplace will not permit of tacking down of such material this may be fastened into place by use of strips of adhesive plaster.

The use of mosquito nets over beds will give a certain amount of protection. They should be amply large so that they may be easily tucked in under the mattresses. They should never be allowed to hang down to the floor. The reason for this is that mosquitoes may and do hide under beds during the daytime, and thus may be able to gain access to the sleeping individual at night unless this precaution is taken. Great care is necessary to see that mosquito nets are always in good repair, as a single tear or hole will allow the entrance of mosquitoes.

Destruction of breeding places of mosquitoes.—Mosquitoes breed in any standing water. The malaria-bearing mosquito likes shallow pools, protected by shade, grass or other vegetation such as may be found in poorly drained ditches; marshy places in the woods hoof prints of cattle and horses along the edge of a branch, creek, or bayou; hog wallows; and sometimes troughs, barrels, and the like.

Mosquitoes lay their eggs on such collections of water. These hatch into larvae or "wiggle tails," then into pupae, and finally change into mosquitoes, requiring 9 to 15 days for development from egg to mosquito.

To get rid of such standing water, subsoil drains, the filling up of low places, and the emptying of water containers at least once each week, are necessary. Drainage is simple but often costly, yet if done it will do away permanently with a source of the trouble.

Kerosene oil poured on the water 1 to 2 ounces for every 15 square feet of surface may be employed to kill the "wiggle tails" or larvae. This measure may be used in barrels or other water containers, but must be repeated every week. The emptying and wiping out of water containers such as are found in chicken yards, stables, etc., before refilling with water, will serve all practical purposes.

The farmer should adopt the screen-

ing measure first and then look after the destruction of breeding places for mosquitoes.

Use Quinine as a Prophylactic Measure

Quinine is specific in curing the disease, and also in preventing it.

The active symptoms of malaria are easily controlled by the proper administration of quinine, but unfortunately the individual who suffers with malaria does not usually keep it up long enough to free his system entirely of the malaria germ. As a result, persons frequently carry the germ in the blood without having active symptoms of the disease, and on being bitten by mosquitoes, spread the infection.

The first principle, therefore, is that every one suffering with malarial fever should continue treatment long enough to prevent his infecting mosquitoes and to avoid the possibility of developing a relapse.

Quinine, if taken regularly, will also prevent malaria. Persons exposed to malaria should, therefore, take small doses of quinine.

Quinine, in 5-grain doses for adults, taken morning and evening on two consecutive days each week, say Saturday morning and evening and Sunday morning and evening, from May 1 to November 1 or December 1, will prevent malaria. Where persons are unusually exposed at night in highly malarious regions, 3 to 5 grains of quinine should be taken daily during the height of the malarial season, August and September, and on two consecutive days a week during the remaining period.

The cost—Quinine may be bought at from 50 cents to 60 cents an ounce, equal to 480 grains. One hundred capsules with a capacity of 5 grains each will cost 15 cents. An ounce of quinine and 100 capsules will be sufficient for 24 weeks, using 20 grains of quinine each week.

The single dose for a child should be 1 grain for each 3 years of age; a child of 10 years would therefore receive 3 grains at a dose, a total of 6 grains a day, or 12 grains a week.

At a cost of 75 cents to $1 an adult may remain free from malaria for the entire year. A person may choose to take 3 grains a day, which is a good tonic dose and acts as a preventive. An ounce of quinine would then be sufficient for 160 days.

It is always well for a person to continue the use of quinine for one month beyond the malarial season. In the South malaria prevails mostly during the months of June, July, August and September. It decreases in October, and markedly in November. Continue quinine. therefore, to December 1.

Chill tonics are popular among farmers. It should be known that the good effect of chill tonics is from the quinine they contain. Most of these preparations are put up in bottles of 8 ounces, and each teaspoonful contains 1 grain of quinine. Each bottle of 8 ounces, therefore contains 64 grains, or 64 teaspoonful doses.

The dose usually prescribed for adults is 1 teaspoonful which represents 4 grains. The regular price for a bottle is 50 cents.

The bottle of chill tonic for an adult would, therefore, be enough for only three weeks, and two bottles for six weeks, as against the simple purchase of quinine and capsules at the same price, which will suffice for six months. The continued use of quinine will do no harm.

There are people who say they cannot take quinine. Such persons should avoid the bites of mosquitoes (at night).

Summary

To prevent malaria, therefore, use all measures.

Screen your houses and make them mosquito-proof.

Use mosquito bars over beds if the house is not well screened.

Use quinine, which will keep your system free from the malaria germ.

To prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, clear ditches of grass and weeds and do away with stagnant water.

Examples of Benefits from Anti-malaria work

One example of the good effect of screening and the economic benefit derived therefrom, cited to me by Dr. Henry Thibault, is here given:

A farmer's family of nine members, living in Arkansas, gave a history of having suffered attacks of malarial fevers every season during three years. The medical attendance cost an average of $175 each year. Under the direction of Dr. Henry Thibault, the attending physician, measures were taken against the breeding of mosquitoes in and about the home, and the screening of all windows, doors, and open hallways was adopted. The family remained free from malaria and lived in the same home four years and the bills for mediccal attendance averaged only $15 to $20 each year thereafter.

It was estimated that the cost of screening the house in this instance was $40. The cost of medical attendance before screening was $175 a year and after screening $15 to $20 a year.

The following is an illustration of the practical application of quinine as a prophylactic measure:

In a family living in North Carolina, in a mill town where malarial fevers prevailed to a great extent, each of the 10 members of one family took 3 grains of quinine in capsules, daily, beginning June 1. On September 20 one member of this family decided not to continue the use of quinine and on October 13 this member developed malarial fever, the other nine remaining in perfect health. Malarial fever prevailed among families in the immediate neighborhood where this particular family resided. This instance occurred in the practice of Dr. T. W. M. Long.

FALL, OR EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Everbearers produce a good crop of fruit in summer and fall of the same year the plants are set. That is if you set the plants early in the spring you will have ripe berries all through August, September, and November or till severe freezing weather of the same year.

One strong point about the Everbearing strawberries, is that they bear a good crop in the spring as well as in the fall. They are inclined to heavier fruiting in May than any of the common springbearing varieties. If they are well cared for and fertilized, you will get a good crop of fruit in the fall of the first year, a second crop the next spring and another crop in the fall of the second year; thus you get three crops of strawberries in the same space of time that you usually get but one. These strawberries bear their main fall crop in the fall of the first year, the same year they are set. The true Everbearing strawberries, such varieties as Productive, Progressive and Superb bear their best crop in the fall of the first year.

Select good, fertile, well drained ground that is in good state of cultivation and manure well with well rotted manure, and work the ground till it is well pulverized, same as for cabbage,

potatoes or beans. Set the plants in rows that are thirty inches apart and the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. Begin immediate cultivation. Keep the grass and weeds all down and the ground well cultivated until about August 15th. Keep all blossoms pinched off until about August 1st, and you may expect to have plenty of fruit by September 1st and up until hard freezing weather.—*Successful Farming.*

HORSEFLIES

Cause Severe Loss to Farm Animals—Transmit the Dangerous Disease Known as Anthrax—Protection of Live Stock Difficult

Horseflies are not only a serious annoyance to live stock in many sections of the United States, but are frequently agents in transmitting the disease known as anthrax, or charbon, which is extremely fatal not only to various kinds of animals, but to man as well. It has been proved in experiments that horseflies, as well as the stable fly, carry this disease. In particular, observations in the plateau region of west Texas furnish important evidence that the horsefly is responsible in some degree for the spread of this disease to healthy animals. This fact, it should be said, does not in any way lessen the necessity for the other measures of controlling anthrax, such as the burning of carcasses and preventive inoculation. In fact, large numbers of horseflies have been observed feeding on animals which had either just died or were about to die from anthrax. At this time the blood is known to be filled with the germs of the disease. This emphasizes the importance of isolating sick animals and destroying the carcasses immediately after death.

Even, however, when the horsefly plays no part in the spread of anthrax, it may cause severe loss of stock. The worry caused by the flies' bites frequently causes animals to cease feeding and to group themselves together for mutual protection. When the pest is more than usually abundant nervous animals are sometimes driven frantic and injure themselves in various ways. Furthermore, the loss of blood due to the attack of the fly may be very serious. Scientists in the department have studied cases in which it was estimated that in the course of a single day several hundreds of flies gorged themselves with blood from one animal. In addition to the blood drunk by the flies, much was lost by trickling out of the wounds made by the insects.

The adult horsefly is equipped with such a formidable biting apparatus that it is difficult to protect stock from its attacks. Any substance which will repel them effectually is likely to injure the animal to which it is applied. A preparation which will, however, give some temporary degree of protection consists of 1 gallon of fish oil, 1 ounce oil of tar, and 1 ounce oil of pennyroyal. This may be sprayed on work animals with advantage, but the use of sprays is practically impossible in the case of range stock. Bulletin No. 131 of the Department of Agriculture, which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents, deals with this question of repellents.

Another method which has the advantage of simplicity is to provide sheds which furnish rather dense shade and into which live stock may go when the pests are most troublesome. Horseflies do not enter these sheds readily and the stock will obtain some relief. For very valuable stock or for young calves fly-proof cages are sometimes constructed and the animals placed in these during the middle of the day when the flies are the worst. Such a screened cage is very desirable as a means of isolating animals suspected of anthrax. After a diseased animal has been in it the cage should always be disinfected.

Most of the species of horseflies breed in swampy places. For this reason the number of flies decrease with the clearing up and cultivation of marshy areas. This of course is a very slow measure of relief, and investigators have found that the process may be hastened by placing a film of kerosene on the surfce of pools of water. All adult flies that strike the kerosene are destroyed. This system of control is valuable chiefly in regions where there are comparatively few pools of water or in wooded areas where certain pools are observed to be especially attractive to the flies.

The adult fly frequently deposits its eggs on the leaves of water plants growing in pools or along streams, but in west Texas it has been found that the eggs are usually deposited on rocks sticking out of running water. When first deposited the eggs are almost white, but they soon turn almost black or, in other cases, an ashy gray. The minute larvae or maggots hatch in a few days and drop off into the water or mud. When full grown they change into the pupal or resting stage and a few weeks after emerge as adult flies. Most of the species of horseflies require nearly a year to complete this life cycle, and so there is usually but one generation annually. There are a large number of different species, however, each of which shows minor differences. One of the most important groups is known as the "ear" or "deer" fly. This is a comparatively small insect with mottled wings.—Weekly News Letter, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

KNAPP'S TEN COMMANDMENTS OF AGRICULTURE

(1) Prepare a deep and thoroughly pulverized seed bed, well drained; break in the fall to a depth of 8, 10, or 12 inches, according to the soil, with implements that will not bring too much of the subsoil to the surface. (The foregoing depths should be reached gradually, if the field is broken with an ordinary turning plow. If a disk plow is used, it is safe to break to the above depths at once.)

(2) Use seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully stored.

(3) In cultivated crops give the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plant, the soil, and the climate.

(4) Use intensive tillage during the growing period of the crop.

(5) Secure a high content of humus in the soil by the use of legumes, barnyard manure, farm refuse, and commercial fertilizers.

(6) Carry out a systematic crop rotation with a winter cover crop on Southern farms.

(7) Accomplish more work in a day by using more horse power and better implements.

(8) Increase the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm.

(9) Produce all the food required for the men and animals on the farm.

(10) Keep an account of each farm product, in order to know from which the gain or loss arises.—Agriculture and Rural Life Day.

The Negro Farmer is an interesting journal from many standpoints and deserves success in its chosen field, and right well is it measuring up to its opportunity.—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

The "Big Words" and Events Expained

A subscriber asks us to give the names of the officials who direct agriculture in the different States. The list follows:

Alabama: Commissioner of Agriculture, Montgomery.

Alaska: Director of Experiment Stations, Sitka.

Arizona: Director of Experiment Stations, Tucson.

Arkansas: Commissioner of Agriculture, Little Rock.

California: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Sacramento.

Colorado: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Fort Collins.

Connecticut: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Hartford.

Delaware: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Dover.

Florida: Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

Georgia: Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta.

Guam: Director of Experiment Station, Guam.

Hawaii: Secretary of Territorial Board of Agriculture, Honolulu.

Idaho: Commissioner of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics, Boise.

Illinois: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Springfield.

Indiana: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Indianapolis.

Iowa: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Des Moines.

Kansas: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

Kentucky: Commissioner of Agriculture, Frankfort.

Louisiana: Commissioner of Agriculture, Baton Rouge.

Maine: Commissioner of Agriculture, Augusta.

Maryland: Director of Experiment Station, College Park.

Massachusetts: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Boston.

Michigan: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, East Lansing.

Minnesota: Secretary of State Agricultural Society, St. Paul.

Mississippi, Commissioner of Agriculture, Jackson.

Missouri: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Columbia.

Montana: Commissioner of Agriculture, Helena.

Nebraska: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Lincoln.

Nevada: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Carson City.

New Hampshire: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Concord.

New Jersey: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Trenton.

New Mexico: Director of Experiment Station, Agricultural College.

New York: Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany.

North Carolina: Commissioner of Agriculture, Raleigh.

North Dakota: Commissioner of Agriculture, Bismarck.

Ohio: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Columbus.

Oklahoma: President of State Board Agriculture, Oklahoma.

Oregon: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Salem.

Pennsylvania: Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Philippine Islands: Director of Agriculture, Manila.

Porto Rica: Director of Experiment Station, Mayaguez.

Rhode Island: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Providence.

South Carolina: Commissioner of Agriculture, Columbia.

South Dakota: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Huron.

Tennessee: Commissioner of Agriculture, Nashville.

Texas: Commissioner of Agriculture, Austin.

Utah: Director of Experiment Station, Logan.

Vermont: Commissioner of Agriculture, St. Albans.

Virginia: Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond.

Washington: Commissioner of Agriculture, Olympia.

West Virginia: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Charleston.

Wisconsin: Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Madison.

Wyoming: Director of Experiment Station, Laramie.

IF HORSES COULD TALK

If horses could talk, those of us who know them best have no doubt as to some of the things they would say. Man's inhumanity to them would be the chief subject of their conversation, at least if they are half as human as we think they are. Not only would owners, breeders, drivers hear a few things much to their discredit, but cities and towns would be summoned into court and charged with some of the worst forms of cruelty from which these faithful toilers have suffered.

To require a locomotive to haul a train of cars over a track that wrecks it before half its days of usefulness should be over, and then send it to the scrap heap, is an economic folly. To ask a horse to drag our heavy loads of coal, ice, iron, lumber—the merchandise of all sorts by which cities grow rich and great, over streets that wear it out even before it has reached its prime, is not only an economic folly, it is a cruelty that not only horses but all decent men must condemn.

Of nothing less than this are hundreds of our American cities guilty today. There are streets where, no small part of the year, the pavement is so slippery that it is torture for a horse to travel on them. There are others so full of holes, so uneven, so wretchedly out of repair, that no self-respecting horse, left to himself, would ever set foot upon them.

To be jerked and pulled, now this way, now that, because the loaded wagon you are straining to drag to its destination sinks into a hollow here, or bangs into an elevation there; to go home at night with feet bruised and shoes torn off by such pavements, with legs aching in every muscle because no clean level surface has been provided where the feet could get a grip—if we were horses, who of us would not start a union of self-protection, and strike before the week was over?

But horses do talk. Their language is not audible, it is visible. You see it in that swollen joint, that sprained tendon, that limping gait, which speak of the roads over which men have made them travel.

Money? No money to put our streets in order? We are robbing our tax-

payers of their money by refusing to do it—saving at the spigot and wasting at the bunghole. We are doing more. We are treating with positive cruelty, every working day of the year, thousands of the most faithful servants of our cities, without whom we should have had no cities worthy the name.—F. H. R., in Our Dumb Animals.

THE ORIGIN OF FOOD PLANTS

Nearly all our vegetable foods have been developed from five original plants. One of these was a kind of grass, another bore its weeds in pods, the richness of the third was in its roots, the fourth surrounded its seeds with a fleshy or pulpy growth, and the fifth had spreading leaves.

The seeds of the grass were developed by cultivation till they became what we now call grain. This process gave us wheat, barley, Indian corn, rye, rice, millet, and buckwheat. The same grass plant was cultivated in another way, so as to make its stalks luscious and juicy, with the result that there finally evolved timothy, blue grasses, and other forage crops. So it is that both man and man's animals are fed by descendants of the same original plant.

But grass was cultivated in still a third way, to make its stalks stiff and woodlike, and this gave us bamboo.

From the plants which bore their seeds in pods, the farmers have developed clover, alfalfa, lentils, beans, peas, and other legumes.

The root plant gave us the onion, the beet, the turnip, carrot, parsnip, and sweet potato. The white potato is not a root, but a thickening of the plant's underground stem, which is called a tuber. The peanut is neither a root nor a tuber, but a seed which the plant ripens underground instead of in the sunshine.

The plant which surrounded its seeds with a fleshy covering was the first parent of all the hundreds of fruits and berries which we now enjoy; while the leafy plant gave us cabbage, celery, lettuce, asparagus, spinach, chicory, and tea.—Agriculture and Rural Life Day.

With a wheat crop plainted in October you have grazing for two months and then have the land for peas the following summer. With a cotton crop planted in the spring you have the boll weevil from early summer till late fall.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

CANNING OF SOUPS

How to Prepare Stock—Economical Use of Products Which Might Otherwise Be Wasted

At times it is a great convenience to the housewife to be able to reach to a shelf for a can of soup, open it, heat it, and serve it within a few minutes' time. The Department of Agriculture's specialists in home canning-club instruction point out that the next logical step for the club members after learning to can fruits and vegetables is to transform meat scraps, bones, ligaments, and odds and ends of vegetables and cereals into an economical as well as palatable soup—something that can be made ready in a few minutes for use as a hot dish.

Directions for Making Soup Stock

Secure 25 pounds of beef hocks, joints, and bones containing marrow and strip off the fat and meat, cracking the bones with a hatchet or cleaver. Place the bones within a thin cloth sack and put them into a large kettle containing five gallons of cold water. Simmer, but do not boil, for 6 or 7 hours, then skim off all fat from the liquid. Do not salt while simmering. This should make about 5 gallons of soup stock. Pack the stock while hot in glass jars, bottles, or enameled or lacquered tin cans, and partially seal the jars; if tin cans are used, cap and tip. If using a hot-water bath outfit, sterilize for 40 minutes; if using a water-seal or 5 pounds of steam pressure outfit, sterilize for 30 minutes, or 25 minutes if using pressure cooker outfit.

Vegetable Soup

A good vegetable soup may be made, according to the department's experts, as follows: Soak one-fourth of a pound of lima beans and 1 pound of rice in water for 12 hours. Cook one-half pound of barley for 2 hours. Blanch 1 pound of carrots, 1 pound of onions, 1 medium-sized potato, and 1 red pepper for 3 minutes in boiling hot water, and then quickly dip into cold water. After this is done, the carrots, onions, potato and pepper should be cut into small cubes and mixed thoroughly with the lima beans and rice which have been cooked as described above. Fill the glass jars or lacquered or enameled tin cans three-fourths full of the above mixture of vegetables and cereals. The next step is to prepare a smooth paste from one-half pound of wheat flour blended with 5 gallons of soup stock. Boil this mixture for 3 minutes and add 4 ounces of salt. Pour this mixture or stock over the vegetables until the cans are full. Partially seal the jars or cap and tip the tin cans, and sterilize for 90 minutes if using a hot-water bath outfit; 75 minutes if using a water-seal or 5 pounds of steam pressure outfit; or 45 minutes if using pressure cooker.

Cream of Pea Soup

Soak in water overnight 8 pounds of dried peas. Cook the peas until they are soft, and then mash them fine. Add to the mashed peas 5½ gallons of soup stock, and bring the whole to a boil; then pass the boiling liquid through a fine sieve. Make a smooth paste by mixing one-half pound of flour and a little water; add 10 ounces of sugar and 3 ounces of salt, and add the whole to the peas and soup stock. Cook the whole until the soup begins to thicken and then pack in glass jars or tin cans. Partially seal the jars, or cap and tip the tin cans. If using a hot-water bath outfit, sterilize for 90 minutes; 80 minutes if using water-seal outfit; or 45 minutes in pressure cooker.

Cream of Potato Soup

Boil 1½ pounds of potatoes, sliced thin, with 5 gallons of soup stock, for 10 minutes. Add 3 ounces of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, and one-half pound of butter, and boil slowly for 5 minutes. Make 3 tablespoonfuls of flour into smooth paste and add to the above. Cook 3 minutes and pack in glass jars or tin cans while hot. Partially seal the jars, or cap and tip the tin cans. Sterilize 90 miuntes if using hot-water bath outfit; 75 minutes if using water-seal outfit; or 45 minutes if using pressure cooker.

Bean Soup

Soak 3 pounds of beans 12 hours in cold water. Cut 2 pounds of ham meat into 1-4-inch cubes and place in a small sack. Place beans, ham, and 4 gallons of water in kettle and boil slowly until the beans are very soft. Remove the

ham and beans from the liquor and mash the beans fine. Return ham and mashed beans to the liquor and add 5 gallons of soup stock and seasoning and bring to a boil. Fill into glass jars and tin cans while hot. Partially seal glass jars, or cap and tip the tin cans. Process 2 hours if using hot-water bath outfit; 90 minutes if using water-seal outfit; 75 minutes under 5 pounds of steam; or 60 minutes in pressure-cooker outfit.—Weekly News Letter, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

ATTRACTIVE PACKAGES AND PACK

While quality is an essential requirement in the marketing of any farm and fruit product, it is by no means the only factor in selling at the highest price.

First of all, the package used should be new and clean. The neater the package, the better the fruit will appear. While the product packed should be of uniform size and color throughout the package, the top layer should be arranged so as to attract the eye of the buyer. Further, the package should in every instance be well filled. The buyer is very quick to notice shortness in measure, or any deficiency in a well-topped or rounded finish. In small fruit, such as the strawberry, particular attention should be given to have every berry in perfect condition, with the calyx or hull attached. The individual fruits should not be arranged in layers in the box, nor should the top be arranged to show a uniform red color, but rather the calyx should show in with the red. For the best effect and for particular markets where the grower has steady customers, the berries should be graded into two sizes. This is to give uniformity to the fruit, and will make the package more attractive.

It is a well-known fact that the attractiveness of a package of fruit sells it. The customers are attracted through the eye, and everything that aids in making the package attractive will increase the value of the fruit and ease in selling.

It does not pay to pack inferior fruit with good fruits, for it invariably works against the reputation of the grower. Too little attention to uniformity in pack and grading will often result in a loss to the grower.—E. P. Sandsten, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

MATURE MALES

The use of immature sires is a common mistake made by many live stock farmers. Such facts of animal breeding as are now available indicate that under average conditions males beget and females produce their strongest and most useful offspring and most nearly perfect types after reaching maturity. The breeding function increases in efficiency up to maturity and beyond. As the physical powers decline the reproductive functions yield offsprings of less value.

The young sire is all too popular on the average farm. Boars should not be used until eight months of age and it is far better to have them two to six months older before permitting service. The boar should be in his prime at three to five years of age. The ram lamb will give fairly satisfactory service to a limited number of ewes if dropped not later than February of the preceding winter. An increasingly large number of experienced sheepmen, however, are insisting on having yearling or two year olds. The bull calf may be permitted to serve cows at twelve months of age, but had better be held back until fifteen to eighteen months old. The stallion, if growthy, is permitted a few mares as a two year old. The number may be increased when he is three, but should not exceed thirty to thirty-five head. The five to eight year old stallion will stand heavy service and if wisely used and cared for will on the average beget better offspring, as compared with the colt.

Too often the tried and proven sire, when no longer useful in one herd, is in little demand from other stockmen and is definitely discarded when his breeding powers are most active and efficient. A movement for wider use, in many cases by means of community handling, of sires of known value and prepotency would assist materially in raising the standard of live stock excellence in many sections.

E. J. IDDINGS,
Animal Husbandman, Idaho Experiment Station.

GREAT CHICAGO MAGAZINE REVIEWS THE NEGRO FARMER

In its issue of July 22, 1915, *Unity*, the official organ of the Congress of Religion, published in Chicago, Illinois, and edited by Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, made two separate editorial references to The Negro Farmer. The comments made were among the most appreciative that have appeared in any white magazine concerning this paper.
Unity said in one place—

The Negro Farmer, of which Isaac Fisher is editor and business manager, is a twelve-page paper published fortnightly in Tuskegee, Alabama. It is among the most modest of our exchanges but it represents more prophetic potency than many of the more pretentious weeklies that come to our table. Mr. Fisher is a scholar, an adept at statistics, duly imbued with the economic value of science in its application to the soil and the life of the rural community. Added to all this he is a man alive to human rights and one committed to the problems of justice. He is well able to strike these high notes above the dividing lines of political party, religious sect, or race distinction. The issue for June 19th has an interesting frontispiece, showing the attractive, modern, sunlit rural school building, well named a "Rosenwald School," for it is one of the several schoolhouses built and being built in that section of Alabama through the co-operation of Mr. Rosenwald of Chicago. Mr. Rosenwald gives to any community dollar for dollar up to perhaps $350 or $400, which, with the low price of lumber and the generous amount of volunteer labor on the part of the patrons is securing for the colored children, in the neighborhoods taking advantage of this offer, schoolhouse privileges far in advance of the few country schoolhouses provided for the white children in the same territory. The picture of the school building is surmounted with a portrait of Mr. Eli Madison, the colored patriarch of that community, after whom a railway station has been named and through whose pioneer energy the community is being socialized and of course humanized and civilized. This paper will interest a wide range of readers beyond the farmer class. Send for a copy, or better yet, send your dollar and let it come to you for a year and see if it is not an opinion forming visitor.

In the same issue Unity says—

Isaac Fisher, the editor of the *Negro Farmer*, draws a too much overlooked

lesson from the resignation of Mr. Bryan from the Cabinet of Mr. Wilson, the gist of which is suggeested in the title, "If you can't support your 'chief'—get out!" The closing sentences are pertinent, "In the armies of the world, traitors and spies are usually put to death. It still remains now as of old that, 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' "

Just to be noticed by Unity is praise indeed. The Negro Farmer brings down below three other kind comments from friends:

MR. ISAAC FISHER:
Dear Editor,

I have been reading the paper for one year, and I think it is so nice to have in the home.

I can't see how I can do without it. I have learned many helpful things from the paper, and think it is the very thing our people ought to have. Your paper is just like a letter from home, I don't stop reading until I read every word in it. I have kept all the papers up unto now. I am making a book of them, so many good things are in them.

You will find enclosed one dollar ($1.00) for another year's subscription.

Yours truly,
J. A. SOUTHALL
Labelle, Fla.

We appreciate all these words of encouragement more than we can express in this place. The Negro Farmer is trying to serve.

Among the most helpful journals that come to our office is the "Negro Farmer" of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., with Mr. Isaac Fisher as editor. It is unique in its make up, in a class by itself, and should be read by all our farmer friends. Editor Fisher is a rare racy writer and uses English "to the queen's taste." This journal is one of the worthwhile publications of the race.—Southern Watchman.

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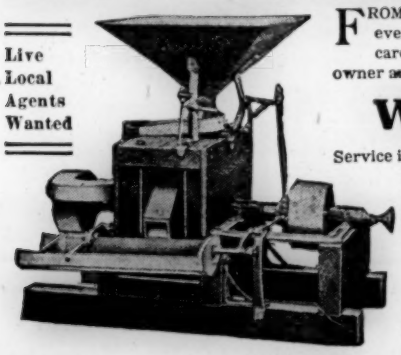

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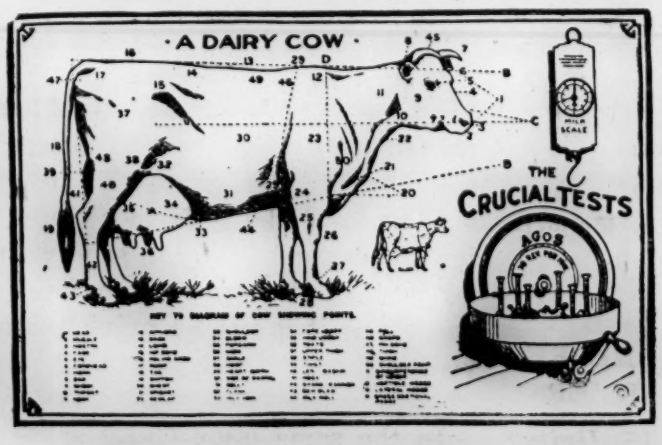

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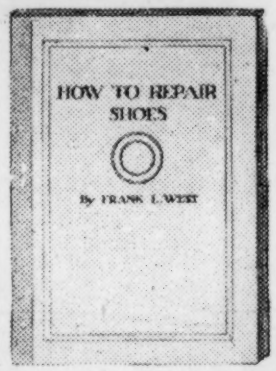

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